

MAKING IT BETTER NOW

Ending Homophobia and Transphobia in School Athletics and Physical Education

Friday, 4 May 2012

Toronto District School Board FUTURES 2012 Conference



THEN AND NOW

4 May 2012

TDSB Futures 2012

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WELCOME!

- About OUTSPORT TORONTO.
- Find out a bit about you.
- Background data.
- Case studies.
- Messages and what can be done.
- Q&A and Wrap.

OUR TEAM HERE TODAY



OUTSPORT TORONTO

- Julian DiBattista, Community Outreach
- Ken Meiklejohn, Vice Chair
- James Scott, Membership & Member Services
- Shawn Sheridan, Chair
- Steven Mock, Assistant Professor, University of Waterloo
- Toronto District School Board
 - Dave Doucette, Elementary School Teacher
 - Kris Madill, Middle School Teacher
 - Meredith Szewchuk, High School Teacher

ABOUT OUTSPORT TORONTO



- Umbrella organisation for 23 LGBT Sport and Recreation organisations in the GTA.
- Mission: Serve and support LGBT sport and recreation organisations in the GTA through
 - Promotion of health, healthy living, wellness, and wellbeing amongst the broader LGBT community.
 - Provision of networking, liaison, learning, and mentoring opportunities amongst member organisations.
 - Advocacy to third-parties.
- Amongst member organisations, have roughly 4,000 participants in sport and recreation in Toronto.
 - Some member organisations more than 25 years old.

- Breathless Synchro
- Cabbagetown Group Softball League
- Central Canada Gay Rodeo Association
- Crag Crux Climbers
- Downtown Soccer Toronto
- Downtown Swim Club Toronto
- FrontRunners Toronto
- Muddy York Rugby Football Club
- Out and Out Toronto various sport and rec activities
- Pink Turf Soccer League
- Rainbow Ballroom of Toronto
- Rainbow Hoops Basketball
- Righteously Outrageous Twirling Corps precision colour guard
- Toronto Gay Football League
- Toronto Gay Hockey Association
- Toronto Gay Ski and Snowboarding Club
- Toronto Historical Bowling Society
- Toronto Lesbian and Gay Tennis Association
- Toronto PWA Foundation Friends for Life Bike Rally
- Toronto Rainbow Reef Rangers SCUBA
- Toronto Sand Sharks Beach Volleyball
- Toronto Triggerfish Water Polo
- Village Pool League



WHO'S HERE? STAND IF YOU ...

- Are a student
- Are an elementary school teacher
- Are a middle school teacher
- Are a secondary school teacher
- Teach phys-ed
- Coach a sport
- Are a principal or vice-principal
- Are a trustee, Ministry of Education employee, or school board personnel
- Have heard homophobic language in school
- Have counselled a student who has been the subject of homophobia
- Have been a silent bystander to homophobic remarks or behaviour
- Intervened in a situation where there were homophobic remarks or behaviour
- Have used homophobic language



School Climate Mental Health Correlates of Homophobic Victimization LGBT-focused Sport

BACKGROUND DATA

Steven Mock, PhD, Assistant Professor University Of Waterloo, Department of Recreation and Leisure Studies





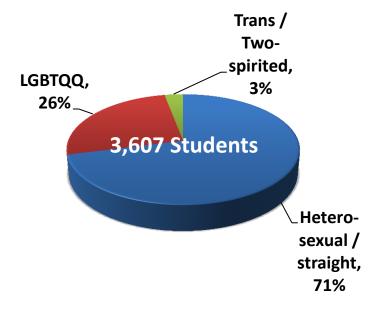
- Results from national climate survey on homophobia
- Correlates of homophobic victimization
- Homophobia in sport
- LGBT-focused sport



DEFINING TERMS

- Sexual orientation
 - Constellation of attraction, behaviour, identity (LeVay & Valente, 2006).
- Sexual minority:
 - Identity (e.g., gay, lesbian, bisexual) claimed by about 1-3% in populationbased studies (Mock & Eibach, in press).
 - Same-sex behaviour and attraction higher rates (up to 20% in some studies).
- Stigmatization of sexual minority status (or perceived sexual minority status):
 - Threat to gender norms (Bem, 1991).
 - Vilified in certain belief systems.
 - Experienced across the life span.

- Data collection from 2007-2009.
 - On-line widely distributed.
 - In-school sessions in 22 randomly selected schools.
- Final sample of 3,607 students across Canada.
- Mean age = 17.4 (SD = 4.2); White/Caucasian=66%; Asian = 19%; Aboriginal = 6%; mixed ethnicity = 6%; other = 3%.



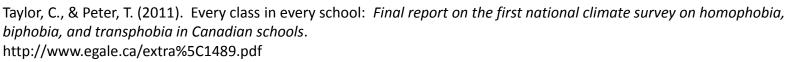




- 70% of all students (regardless of orientation/gender) heard homophobic expressions like "that's so gay" every day in school.
- 48% heard "faggot," "lesbo," and "dyke" everyday in school.
- Experienced Verbal Harassment:
 - 74% of trans students.
 - 55% of sexual minority(e.g., lesbian, gay, bisexual) students.
 - 26% of non-LGBT students.
 - 58% of non-LGBTQ youth find homophobic comments upsetting.



- Physically Harassed or Assaulted Due to Actual/Perceived Sexual Orientation or Gender Expression:
 - 37% of trans students.
 - 20% of LGBTQ students.
 - 10% of non-LGBTQ students.
- Sexually Harassed:
 - 49% of trans students.
 - 43% of male and female bisexual students.
 - 40% of gay male students.
 - 33% of lesbian students.



- Feel Unsafe at School:
 - 64% of LBGT students.
- Feel Unsafe in Phys. Ed. Change Rooms:
 - 59% of female sexual minority youth.
 - 52% of trans youth.
 - 49% of all LGBTQ youth.
 - 30% of non-LGBTQ youth.

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- Schools WITH anti-homophobia Policies
 - 40% of LGBTQ students report being verbally harassed.
 - 20% of LGBTQ students report being physically harassed.
- Schools WITHOUT anti-homophobia Policies
 - 46% of LGBTQ students report being verbally harassed.
 - 33% of LGBTQ students report being physically harassed.

CORRELATES OF HOMOPHOBIC

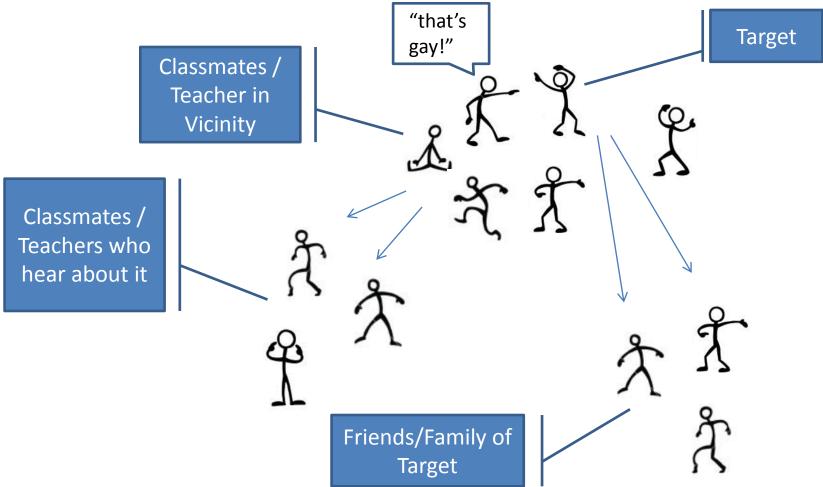


VICTIMIZATION

D'Augelli, A. R., Pilkington, N. W., & Hershberger, S. L. (2002). Incidence and mental health impact of sexual orientation victimization of lesbian, gay, and bisexual youths in high school. *School Psychology Quarterly*, *17*, 148-167.

- Samples from LGBT youth groups in US and Canada as well as online recruitment:
 - Final sample of 350 youths; 56% male, 44% female.
 - Average age = 19.2 (range = 14 to 21); 78% White, 8% Black, 3% Puerto Rican, 4% Asian, 1% Aboriginal, 5% other.
 - 73% US, 25% Canada, 2% New Zealand.
- Basic Findings i.e., Homophobic Victimization Significantly Associated with:
 - Earlier age of self-awareness and disclosure of being LGBT.
 - Being "out" in high school.
 - Gender atypicality (e.g., identified as "sissy" or "tomboy").
 - Suicidal ideation.

WHO IS AFFECTED BY HOMOPHOBIC COMMENTS?



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HOMOPHOBIA IN SPORT



- Anderson, E. (2002). Openly gay athletes: Contesting hegemonic masculinity in a homophobic environment. *Gender & Society, 16,* 860-877.
- Sartore, M. L., & Cunningham, G. B. (2009). Gender, sexual prejudice and sport participation: Implications for sexual minorities. *Sex Roles, 60*, 100-113.
- Broad consensus:
 - Homophobic climate found in many sport settings.
 - Intolerance for deviation from gender norms.
- Countered with: multiple accounts of accepting coaches and team-mates after "coming out".
- Other than athletes, challenges for acceptance of LGBT coaches:
 - Study showed if parents' had negative attitudes toward gays and lesbians, unwilling for children to have LGBT coach.

LGBT-FOCUSED SPORT



- Elling, A., De Knop, P., & Knoppers, A. (2003). Gay/lesbian sport clubs and events: places of homo-social bonding and cultural resistance? International Review for the Sociology of Sport, 38, 441-456.
- Jones, L. & McCarthy, M. (2010). Mapping the landscape of gay men's football. *Leisure Studies, 29*, 161-173.
- van Ingen, C. (2004). Therapeutic landscapes and the regulated body in the Toronto Front Runners. *Sociology of Sport Journal, 21*, 253-269.
- Sexual minority-focused sport groups play multiple roles:
 - Safe, somewhat segregated setting for sexual minorities to socialize, exercise, and enjoy sport.
 - Provides sense of belonging, camaraderie, social support, relaxation, mastery... i.e., some of the key benefits of sport involvement.
 - Raises the profile of sexual minority identity in a broader context (e.g., awareness of LGBT sport among non-LGBT teams).





Studies reviewed above discussed the need to further explore or develop:

- Climate for transgender participants.
- Inclusiveness for diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds.



BREAK-OUT CASE STUDIES

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BREAK-OUT RECAP

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The Messages We Must Communicate to All

YOU CAN PLAY



WHAT WILL YOU DO?

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WHAT WILL YOU DO?



- 1. Display LGBT-inclusive materials.
- 2. Teach about respect and anti-LGBT language and bias through the Ten TDSB Character Traits, and incorporate them into physical education.
- 3. Introduce the *Who Is NOBODY*? programme to your school.
- 4. Include LGBT people and history in the curriculum.
- 5. If you witness homophobic language and behaviour students or staff speak out. Turn "throwaway" moments into teaching moments.
- 6. Develop and implement inclusive intramural and phys-ed programs.
- 7. Coaches and physical education teachers make great allies.
- 8. Share with a colleague your perspective on the importance to LGBT students of sport and physed.
- 9. Develop an athlete ally pledge for varsity teams.
- **10**. Support LGBT student clubs and Gay-Straight-Alliances (GSAs).
- 11. Invite your GSA and/or equity rep to give a presentation at a staff meeting.
- 12. Integrate strategies to combat homophobia in your school's health action committee.
- **13**. Bring **OUT**SPORT TORONTO to your school.
- 14. Organise an awareness week on homophobia, human rights, and inclusion.

WHAT WE WILL DO



- Be there to support you.
- Will assist you with implementing Character Traits, assemblies, classroom presentations, Phys. Ed. programmes, and athletics sessions.
- Check in with you and see if we can help down the road.



Q&A

Additional Resources

WRAP-UP

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Q&A





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ADDITIONAL RESOURCES



- www.OutSportToronto.org
- www.tdsb.on.ca/_site/viewitem.asp?siteid=15&menuid=5018&pageid=4377
- <u>http://sports.glsen.org</u>
- www.OPHEA.net
- <u>http://YouCanPlayProject.org</u>
- www.CAAWS.ca/StepUpSpeakOut/e/index.cfm
- <u>http://AthleteAlly.com</u>
- www.WhoIsNobody.com
- www.GForceSports.org
- http://www.youtube.com/user/TGHAGayHockey
- Your Equity Rep
- Challenging Homophobia and Heterosexism: A K-12 Curriculum Resource Guide
- Rainbows and Triangles: A Curriculum Document for Challenging Homophobia and Heterosexism in the K-6 Classroom (2002)



THANK YOU!

Feedback forms.